1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true convictions, truffful before all else, and Searless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

We earnestly hope that the two commit bees which have been appointed, one by the Legislature of this State and the other by Congress, to investigate those great indus trial and commercial combinations which are commonly described as Trusts, will prove more useful than is apt to be the case with such investigations.

What is most to be wished for is positive,

intelligent information. We have now only a vague and vast impression, and the people, who are accustomed to view in every big financial and commercial novelty an enemy of their interests and their rights, are naturally somewhat excited over these new phenomena. This renders it exceedingly desirable that the whole truth and facts of the matter should be known as far as possible, so that the public judgment respecting it may be formed clearly and wisely, without panic and without exaggeration alther for or against.

The great combinations of laboring people such as the trades unions, the Knights of Labor, and the Federation of Labor, have been viewed with favor by legislators and by politicians; and this is natural considering that such combinations influence or control large bodies of voters, so that they may be able to make or mar the fortunes of candidates and parties. This may also be true of the Trusts, perhaps, but it is not so directly apparent. They are combinations of capital and of business rather than of labor, and while in the end they may be able to bring a great many votes to one side or another, the process is much more hidden than that which is applied by the labor societies.

It is a striking fact in the social development of civilization, that these two systems of wholesale combination are so nearly simultaneous in their appearance, so that while the laborers are combining in organizations which include every trade and every branch of manufacture, for the purpose of removing or at least tempering and alleviating the state of extreme competition which has always been the rule of this world, the heavy business men and capitalists also improve the suggestion by forming these enormous partnerships or joint stock companies for a similar purpose; and they even extend them as it would seem, so as to cover the whole face of the earth in their operations.

It is obvious that the evolution of mankind is by no means completed, and that those who watch it attentively, whether they take an active part in its movement or not, are likely in the course of time to behold a great many new wrinkles and devices. Consider ing that humanity has been on this planet not more than one or two hundred thousand years, and that it is only within the last thirty thousand years or thereabouts that men have acquired for themselves the faculty of language, it is not unreasonable to infer that they are destined to invent and discover a great many things that peo ple have not yet heard of and that they could not now understand. Meanwhile, we shall be disappointed if these two committees of investigation do not finally shed upon the theme they have taken in hand some light that will be valuable and even instructive.

Committee Rule in Congress.

We suggested on a previous occasion some reasons for believing that the framers of our Constitution intended that our House of Representatives should afford at least as free a field for debate as the British House of Commons, and that they never contemplated the iron system of repression known so committee rule. We also pointed out the streumstances under which the system was evolved, and the dominating purpose in the minds of its promoters -a purpose which, since the overthrow of slavery and the dis appearance of sectional issues, has ceased to be operative. But the question still confronts us: Have not the present rules of procedure, whatever may have been their origin, and however obstructive they may be to individual initiative, been rendered indispensable for the fulfilment of the legislative function by the vast increase of the population of the country and the conse

ent distention of the volume of business? It might be answered that, whatever be the amount and multiplicity of public business with which the House of Representa tives is now called upon to deal, at least equal burdens are laid upon the Senate, seeing that every bill must pass both Chambers before it is submitted for the President's signature. Indeed, the Senate has considerably more work to do than the popular assembly, because it has exclusive cognisance of treaties concluded with foreign powers and is alone authorized to confirm or re ject a President's nominations to the innumerable offices in the gift of the Executive. So that if mere stress of business gives a warrant for suppressing individual initiative, we might reasonably expect to see the extinguishing process carried much further in the Senate than in the House. As a matter of fact, however, we see nothing of

To those familiar with the methods of Fed. eral legislation, it is notorious that there is far more liberty of initiative and of discussion in the upper than in the lower Chamber. Whether as regards the despotm of committees, the tyranny of majoritics, or the repressive authority lodged in the presiding officer, the Senate, over which e citizens directly exercise no power at all, is a much freer arena of debate than the House of Representatives, which springs immediately and freshly from the bosom of the people. The Senate has always guarded with peculiar jealousy the dignity, the spontaneity, and the capacity for self-assertion of its members. The result is that a Senator is a far more independent and potent per-

sonalitythan is one of the people's delegates

to the House of Representatives. Gag a Senator you cannot, except with extreme difficulty, whereas he, single-handed, can often block the whole machinery of deliberation and decision. Yet, notwithstanding the latitude allowed in the Senate to individual initiative, no one complains that this body is upon the whole less punctual and energetic in the despatch of business than is the lower House.

Here it may be objected that an elastic and indulgent scheme of procedure, which might work well enough in a small body of oligarchs like the Senate, would be unsuited to a large Chamber like the House of Representatives, comprising more than four times as many members. Let us then compare our lower House with other popular assem-biles of equal or greater size, and inquire, first, whether they transact an equal quantity of business, and secondly, whether experience has taught them the necessity of stifling individual self-assertion and relegating almost all the deliberative and decisive powers to a cluster of committees. If we look, for instance, at the House of Commons, we find it more than twice as large as the House of Representatives, having 670 members against 324. The work, moreover, which it is called upon to do is incomparably more vast and complex, for, besides attending to the imperial or federal affairs of the whole British empire, it is forced to legislate for the internal concerns of the United Kingdom and of those remote dependencies like British India and the so-called Crown Colonies, which are not self-governing. If the whole business now done in thirty-eight State Legislatures were to be delegated to our House of Representatives, in addition to the specific Federal business which it now transacts, it would for the first time be possible to compare the weight of duties and responsibilities imposed upon our upper Chamber with that which presses on the British House of Commons. If it be, then, by the quantity of business to be performed that the stifling of individuals by committee rule is to be justifled, we should look for far less freedom of discussion at Westminster than we see at Washington. But the converse state of things notoriously exists. Notwithstanding the restrictions on obstructive license which have been lately introduced, or are about to be proposed, every one of the 670 members of the House of Commons has more power of initiative than any of the 324 members of the House of Representatives, except the

Chairmen of committees. How is it now with France? There is republic in which, since the revision of the Constitution and the recent Presidential crisis, the people's representatives are universally recognized as virtually omnipotent. Neither from Senate nor Executive has the popular assembly any longer anything to fear. In the French Chamber of Deputies, which is much larger than our House of Representatives, having 559 members against 324, there is an enormous amount of business to be done, seeing that France is even more intensely centralized than the United Kingdom, and not only the work intrusted to our State Legislatures, but much of that done in this country by county and city governments is in Paris dealt with by the national assembly. There, then, if anywhere, we might expect to see stringent limitations on the waste of time by individual assertiveness. Nevertheless, although bills are referred to so-called commissions. which are of course committees, there is, when those bills are reported, incalculably more room for individual initiative in the French Chamber of Deputies than there now is under the gyves of committee rule in the House of Representatives.

But if, as a matter of observed analogies, the amount of business to be done need not involve the effacement of individuals, may not the system of committee rule be defended on abstract grounds? Is it not a good thing that the average Congressman should have his mouth stopped? That is a question which we may consider by and by.

Turning the British Flank in Asia.

A recent number of the London Times reviews the situation in eastern Asia as reported by Mr. JAMES of the Indian civil service, and Lieut. Younghusband of the Dragoon Guards. These gentlemen have quite lately made extensive travels in Manchuria, and have reported to the Royal Geographical Society. They were accompanied by a young officer of the British consular service in China, who acted as interpreter. They traversed not only Manchuria but the neighboring Russian province on the Amour, and have made known in an authoritative and credible manner for the first time the real situation in that quarter.

Curiously enough, their narrative confirms, so far as Russia and China are concerned, all our facts and speculations on Manifest Destiny in Asia. It is made clear that the Afghan frontier, and an advance against India from it, have ceased to be the important object in Russia's Asiatic policy toward England. It cannot be denied that English statesmen and English newspapers, of late years, and down to the present time, have been greatly alarmed by the Russian advance toward Afghanistan and its frontier fortress of Herat. Within a fortnight we have read of the successful extension of Gen. ANENKOPP's military railroad through the desert, and the opening of the bridge over the Oxus, both vastly increasing the facilities for Russian invasion of India, as well as the danger of it. Yet the subjugation of the Khanates and the building of this railroad are the necessary steps to the protection of the Russian flank in northern Asia, while their real objective is China and her outlying provinces. And now the Calcutta correspondent of the Times, on the faith of these trained English observers, announces that with the advance of Russia to the Manchurian boundary, and with the English annexation of upper Burmah, the flank of the Afghan question has been turned. It is no longer in central Asia alone that Russia and England are separated from each other by a single intervening State. "China," says the Times's correspondent, has now its frontier line to settle with the officers of the Czar on the one side, and with the officers of our Queen on the other. A mixed commission of Mandarins and Muscovites lately set up boundary pillars, graven with characters in archaic Chinese, on the northeastern limits of the Chinese empire. A mixed commission of Mandarins and English surveyors will probably before long

western frontier of that empire." It is asserted that China is as fully awake to the new situation as Afghanistan is, and that the Chinese diplomatists stationed at the European courts, no less than their imperial master in Peking, distinctly understand the new danger which threatens their country; but this assertion, coupled as it is with a compliment to the "astute Mandarins," looks rather like an effort to flatter the Chinese and promote an alliance between them and the English than a trustworthy statement of facts. There is nothing to show that the boy Emperor or his surroundings have received any new light, or that they are resorting to any new methods to

set up similar pillars on the extreme south-

We quote elsewhere from the letter of the

Calcutta correspondent of the London Times. We also copy from the Chinese Times part of a condensed abstract of Gen. PRJEVALSEY'S important memorandum on central Asia from a Russian point of view.

While the article in the Times clearly points out the danger which threatens China and Corea on their Russian borders, it carefully conceals or minimizes the danger on the Burmese border. While it shows truthfully enough that "the flank of the Afghan question" has been turned, and that China is now seriously threatened from the Amour, it glosses over the fact that England has, without proper justification, seized Burmah, which China has always claimed as a vassal nation, and now strongly threatens the empire itself from that quarter. The tenor of the argument is to convince the Chinese lamb that it must look hereafter to the British lion as its surest protection against

But when the Lamb and the Lion get through with the Bear, who will help the Lamb to get rid of the Lion? If the Chinese are as astute as the Times's correspondent credits them with being, they will surely play their powerful neighbors against each other, till they can organize their own resources, and put themselves in position to resist both. This would be the part of wisdom; but, according to all precedent, the chances are that China, in her ignorance and conceit, her poverty and her exclusiveness, will carry out this policy just far enough to force the Russians and the English in the end to an alliance with each other for the purpose of dividing China as they have divided the rest of Asia.

Let the Racing Laws Alone.

It is for the public interest that the breeders of thoroughbred racing stock in this country should be encouraged in their efforts to improve the breed of horses, and that they should be protected in the large expenditure of money required for the proper mainte nance of racing studs and the keeping up of racing stables. And racing itself is a healthful, noble pastime, refreshing to the mind and, conducted as it perforce must be in the open air, healthgiving to the body.

The Penal Code adopted in this State in 1881 contained a sweeping provision that any person recording or registering bets or selling pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or keeping a room or building for such a purpose, should be punishable by imprisonment, or by fine, or both. Another section of the Penal Code decreed that all racing between horses or other animals was a public nuisance, and that any person making or being interested in a bet was guilty of a misdemeanor. Various devices or meth ods were suggested by counsel learned in the law for evading the operation of these sections of the Penal Code; but one of our great racing associations, the Coney Island Jockey Club, concluded to adopt the open, honest, manly course of seeking a modification of the law at the hands of the Legislature rather than of seeking to evade its operation. It had been found that it was impossible to continue the great racing meetings near the city of New York if all betting was abolished. The public at large will not go to the races if they cannot bet; and if betting is prohibited the attendance at the races would not be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the tracks.

Influenced by these considerations, at the instance of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the famous Ives Racing bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. EUGENE S. IVES last winter, and, after a hard fight and many raids upon it by the legislative Black Horse Brigade, it was finally passed in May last. That bill suspends the operation of the two sections of the Penal Code to which we have referred during thirty days of each year upon any race track or grounds within the State, and permits such racing and pool selling for thirty days between the 15th of May and the 15th of October in each year, and provides that all pool selling shall be confined to tracks where the races take place and on the days when the races take place. It further provides that any person engaged in ng at any other of a felony. Under the first section of this bill, five per cent. of the gross receipts for admission on race days is paid annually by the racing associations to the Comptroller In its practical operation the bill has found much favor with the public; for the year 1887 was prosperous for racing interests in the vicinity of New York. The attendance at the races was large, the receipts were adequate, and every one was satisfied, perhaps with one exception. The keepers of pool rooms or gambling rooms in this city where pools are sold have always been hos tile to legitimate betting on the race tracks. Pool selling in this city has long been illegal

and yet these pool rooms continue to flourish The pool-room keepers, in order to continue their illegal traffic to better advantage. have determined to make a raid on the racing associations, and if possible to prevent the selling of pools on the race tracks. Mr. Finn has introduced a very fishy bill in the Assembly with the obvious purpose of compassing such a result. His bill is short, and it provides, in substance, that nothing contained in the IVES bill, which was passed by the Legislature last May, shall be taken to allow at any time or place within this State the selling, making, or registering of French pools. It is said that a fund of \$50,000 has been raised to secure the passage of the FINN bill, and that the bill is covertly

supported by some men high in power. This proposed act, which has been recom mitted to the Committee on General Laws, should be killed. It has been introduced clearly in the interest of the pool-room keepers. It can serve no good purpose, and will e fatal to the success of the racing meetings in the ensuing season. The united voice of the press was raised in favor of the Ives bill and our advice to the legislators at Albany is to let the racing laws alone.

The Mad Senator. We speak with perfect seriousness when we delare our belief that Senator HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire is mentally unsound. This opinion is not based merely upon the cranky character of some of the legislation which he proposes in the United States Senate, for a man may hold extreme and even preposterous views of public policy and yet

be not quite insane.

If we were required to give evidence before commission considering the question of Mr. Blain's mental soundness, we should exhibit, first, the concluding page of his book on the Temperance Movement, just published in Boston, and, secondly, the official report of his speech in the Senate last Wednesday on the Educational bill, known as the BLAIR bill.

The frenzied final passage of Mr. BLAIR's book has already been quoted in our columns, and we now reproduce it here:

"Our nation must become an active agency in the great family of nations for the destruction of the [liquor] traffic throughout the world. The business must be placed in the process of ultimate extinction everywhere One nation in earnest can set the whole machinery in motion. Let us build our navy, outlaw the liquor traffic motion. Let us thin our nay, outlies the high seas-declare it pitracy when conducted upon the high seas-and suppress it with shot and shell. It is worse than the trade in slaves. Capture or sink every ship that carries the centraband article, and give it to the waves. No na-

tion will long contend for this traffic against the siz tion will long contend for this trame against the sincere and aggressive action of the American people. Hearly or quits every Christian people would, after a brief peried of agitation, join in a general international declaration against the trade and for its suppression. Whatever the world will not telerate upon the high seas, or as an article of international exchange, will soon cease to be tolerated within the home jurisdiction of the separate mations which make up the whole. Let America take her position. Ah! if we were only in possession of our own Government! If we were only in earnest ourselves! Then what might not we do next!" Then what might not we do next !"

The second exhibit is from Mr. BLAIR's

speech last week "Why, sir, upon the staff of every great paper of this country is a Jesuit, and the business of that man is to see that a blow is struck, whenever there is an opportunity to strike, at the common school system of America; and the further investigation there is in this direction the more patent will this appear. I have been enwapapers, the organs of these men, in which the bill is deseed and I am personally assailed, which show su iciently; if there were any question about where this

We offer without comment these two illustrations of Mr. BLAIR's mental processes They will be conclusive to any person accustomed to detect indications of progressive mental disease, and to distinguish between the sound and the unsound operations of the human brain.

Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR is as crazy as either the Hatter or the March Hare—probably as crasy as both the Hatter and the March Hare together. Singular, is it not, that there should be such a case in the United States Senate, in the last years of the Nine-

Sidewalks and Curbs.

Mayor Hewirr has united with the heads of the several city departments in recommending the passage of a bill to compel real property owners to keep in order the sidewalks and curbs immediately adjoining their several lots. If they fall to comply with the law, after due notice, the work is to be done by the Commissioner of Public Works and the expense made a lien on the lots.

This step of the Mayor's is in direct conflict with his often repeated declarations that the sidewalks are a part of the public highway, and in no manner under private control. The street, he has frequently reminded the Aldermen, extends from house line to house line. How, then, can be consistently endeavor to make individual citizens responsible for the care of sidewalks?

We observe that the Herald interprets the proposed law as including the expense of cleaning both sidewalks and gutters. This would be an intolerable outrage on private rights. It would be as unjust as to make the cost of sweeping the pavement in front

of each lot a lien on that particular lot. The proposed law could not be carried into effect, either, without provoking endless litigation between landlords and tenants and between landlords and the city. Mayor HEWITT himself has pointed out that the laws for assessing upon real property the expense of grading, sewering, paving, and other improvements are incapable of satisfactory execution, and that the city has lost millions of dollars in consequence. It is doubtful whether the constitutionality of an assessment for repairing and cleaning sidewalks could be sustained at all, and it would be sure to be disputed. It would be a taking of private property for public uses, which might or not be held by the courts to be within the scope of the city's power to make police regulations.

The proper thing is for the city to assum the same charge of the sidewalks that it has assumed of the rest of the street, and to abandon the old village custom of putting the burden on the shoulders of individuals.

Little Josef Gets Away.

The power first invoked by Mr. GERRY to stop little Josep Hopmann from playing in concerts has now been appealed to by Joser's father under the same statement of facts, but with a different result.

A short while ago Mr. HOFMANN said that his son was well, and the physicians showed that he told the truth. Now he says that his boy is sick, and perhaps the explanation of the change can be found in his remarks quoted from The Evening Sun of last night.

"There have already been fifty-two concerts, and each one has netted not less than \$3,000 to him. Up to this time I myself have received but \$15,000, out of which I have been obliged to pay \$3,500 to my own managera."

Mr. Adder, a dramatic manager of notorious daring and many failures, was fortunate enough to make a good contract with Mr. HOFMANN, which doubtless he observed with exactitude, but naturally Mr. HOFMANN wants to turn the money there is in little Josef into his own pockets. So he ordered little Josef sick, and the child is obedient.

The amusement lovers of New York owe a good deal to Mr. ABBEY, for, first and last, he has spent more money on them than they have spent on him. Of course if Josep is seriously overworked, contract or no contract, he should stop; but the wondrous change that has come over the boy since he was examined, a few days ago, doesn't point to his own indisposition so much as to the awakened financial instincts of his father. For these the contract should be as good as gold, notwithstanding the gold goes to

Mr. Converse's hymn, "God for us," contributed to The Sun in honor of Washington's Birthday, is an interesting piece of music. Everybody will play it or have it played to ascertain how far this composition meets the requirements of a great national hymn-something this country has been wanting for a hundred years. Mr. Convense is a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory and the author of several symphonies, choral works, and concert overtures. An overture of his was performed at Gilmorr's first Peace Jubilee in Boston. W understand that Mr. Convense's orchestral compositions have been praised by both Liszr and SPOHR. His motive in publishing this proposed national hymn is patriotic and laudable.

Statistics show that the clergy furnish more criminals than any other class, saloon keepers unex-cepted.—Kansus Sun.

What statistics? Where are they to be found? Who gathered them? Where were they gathered? In what States?

We make short work of the assertion quoted from our Kansas contemporary by saying that Let inquiry be made at Sing Sing, or any other penitentiary, or at the courts of this

State, or of any other State. New York isn't a place that good Philadelphi-Then there are no good Philadelphians, for all Philadelphians admire New York.

The dervishes who have recently defeated

a part of the Abyssinian army and given King John something to think of besides the Italians, are our old friends the Soudanese rebels While the Italians are making trouble for the King in the northeast corner of his country, the followers of the late Mahdi are again assailing the western border of his highlan The strange part of this affair is that King Jone invited the recent attacks of Soudanese by his expedition to relieve Kassais, which he undertook at the solicitation of England when that country was in hot water in the Soudan. For helping one white nation, therefore, he is now attacked by the Soudanes at a moment when he would like to concentrate

his attention on a hostile white nation whose base of operations is lifessowsh, the very port that England promised him should be kept

open for Abyssinian commerce. He is excus-able if he thinks he has not made much money out of the European nations.

Arouse, ye Philadelphians!-Philadelphia In Good advice. It's time to wake up.

It looks as though the police would have to be put on guard at the meetings of the Anti-Poverty Society, as long as there is danger of collision between the partisans of ex-Father McGlynn and the Georgites. There is so much bad blood between the factions that they nearly fell foul of each other at the Harlem meeting of last Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. McCarrit was compelled to discipline a man named McCarr for the use of profane and insulting language. Again on Sunday night, at Dr. McGlynn's meeting in the Academy of Music, it was found that a body of Georgites had massed themselves in the gallery, ready for hostile demonstrations, which were for-tunately averted through Dr. McGLYNN's caution in refraining from any language at which they could take umbrage.

It is truly melancholy to hear of such things. Only a short time ago the Anti-Poverty Society looked like a band of brothers and sisters imbued with mutual sympathies too deep for this world, yearning for the heavenly estate on earth, and frenzied with admiration for both the prophet and the priest who are now scowling at each other. Alas! that in so brief a time it should seem necessary to call in the police to preserve the peace among them.

There is an Anti-Death Society in Massa chusetts, and it has met with as much success Anti-Death people, however, are able to keep the peace in their own ranks.

It goes without saying in Philadelphia that

GEORGE AND M'GLYNN.

That is likewise true of our midst,

Western Agitator Welcomes their Disagreement, and Thinks that McGlyan's New Candidate Would Make a Great Run, From the Minneapolis Tribune

Prom the Minnespolis Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—"The endorsement of Henry Smith of the Union Labor party by Dr. Medlynn of the United Labor party," said Robert Schilling to-day, "means the removal of the last obstacles to the unification of all the various labor organizations of the country into one harmonious body. I have been advocating Henry Smith's nomination for President for some time. I believe that if Henry Smith will accept the nomination for President he would poil 2,000,000 votes. I base the prediction upon letters and reports I am receiving from all parts of the country, and I believe he would early be nominated if he would indicate a willingness to make the run. The only opposition would come from the Henry George crowd, who are supporting Cleveland on account of his free-trade policy. Henry Smith's prominence as a member of Congress would make him a strong candidate. We will carry Oshkosh this spring and probably Fond du Lac. We have already carried Neenah, and can do it again, and we may carry Rueine." Mr. Schilling added that the United Labor party was confined almost exclusively to New York. Brooklyn, and Chicago, while the Union Labor party was distributed all over the country.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Quite a number of eccentricities in building have been found in the Capitol since the inspection of the walls and columns began. The flooring has hid them hitherto. The walls of the library, under the Assembly chamber, have been bulging out and cracking. The explanation may be that the stone pillar, resting partly on the wall and partly on air, pressed out the rest of the wall of which it did not rest.

The employees in several of the departments have found out some things about the chimneys which have been bothering them a good deal. It seems that the fireplaces in the department rooms on the lower floors were built under a different architect from the one who had charge of the upper floors. The newer architect and some of them were wailed up. There are flues that end in a wall instead of in the sky. It is hard to make a fire burn in a fireplace that has no draught and though the result has been that the fireplaces are no less ornamental, they give no opportunity for being used as

Though the bills, Legislative Record, and other doments are printed at the expense of the State for free distribution, there is a traffic in them that pays a number of State officials and hangers-on a comfortable sur in the course of the session. All the big corporations and corporation lawyers in the State are furnished with full sets of bills and records. The New York Central Railroad and Phelps & Co. keep more accurate record of the legislative proceedings than the official records, in which there are occasional errors. As soon as the session is over for the day a small swarm of lobbyists, nessengers, and copyists, all of whom are on frienditerms with the clerks and clerks assistants, go to the clerks' desks and make up their record of the day's proceedings, copy the bills, and keep track of what is

The regular price for one copy of each bill throughou the session is \$40 or \$50 with the Legislative Record. All this is clear profit to the man who sells the bills, as he akes the bills without paying for them. On account o the large number of bills made way with in this mann it is frequently the case that not a copy of an important bill is to be had at times, except on the regular fles, and copies are occasionally abstracted from them.

It is time for memorial services to be held in the Cap Ex-Senator Warner Miller is at present a candidate for

Governor. There is no telling how long it will last.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Placed in a conspicuous position behind the bar of popular drinking place is a card, near the top of which in gilt lettera, is the word "Hatel," and near the bottom the word "For." It was intended only for habitues whose feelings were hardened, but the natural curiosit means, or if the word hasn't been incorrectly spelled Finally the drinker says to the barkeeper, "Wha card for " The barkeeper turns the card around, and on the reverse side appears the words, "d-d fools to ask questions about." The barkeoper generally explain to strangers that it is a little sell on old customera.

More dudes and more varieties of dudes buy theatre tickets at the literary bureau of the Fifth Avenue Hote than at any hotel in the country.

The only line of surface cars in the city upon which policemen are not allowed to ride without paying the regular fare is the Fourth avenue line. The conductors on that line seem to take a great deal of delight in ex-tracting nickels out of coppers.

Every atom in the millions who visit New York an nually is the enemy of the New York cabby, and con siders him a vampire. The visitors are not far wrong siders him a vampire. The visitors are not far wrong, either. Even the regular rates here are extertionate, but these are sometimes doubled and even trebied by leeches. In Boston, where the task of getting from one point to another is as difficult as it is simple in New York, the cab fare between any two points in the city is thirty-dve and the coach fare fifty cents. The same service never costs less than three times that amount here, and generally costs from four to six times as much New York is the only city in the Union where such us

The List as it Stands. 1.-JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine. 2.—PRILLY HENRY SHERIPAN of Ohio. 3.—George Washington Childs of Pennsylvania.

Boston Lady (to caller)-I want you to admire my little dog Fido, Mrs. Bunker. Isn't he lovery

lying there on the rug ?

Mrs. Sunker—Beautiful: and he seems so peaceful and contented. The expression on his face is almost human flacton Lady—isn't it? I've been reading Brownin aloud, and I really believe the dear little fellow under stands it.

Landlady (whose attention has been distract-

d for a moment)-Why, where is Mr. Dumley! thought he was carving the duck!
Mr. Dumley (from under the table)—It's all right, Mrs.
Hendricks: I'm after the duck.

A Verdiet Fastly Reached. Coroner (to jury)-The body of the unfortu-

nate man, gentlemen, hore no marks of violence, as there was nothing in the pockets@but a copy of the five too Pest with the editorial page turned out. Unanimous Verdict—Died of newoon prostration. No other publishing establishment in the

their Squar, and their Young People. It is necessary ! see in the mass, vast. varied, and wonderful, the year's accomplishment of the four Harper periodicals in order accomplishment of the four Harper periodicals in order to appreciate their power and value, and their influence upon contemporary American divilization.

THOSE BATTLE FLAGS.

Secretary Endicott's Ingentous and Elabo rate Reply to the Bentelle Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It was long ago hinted that the answer of the Secretary of War to the House inquiry about the captured Confederate flags would "pulverize" Congressman has or has not been produced, the gentleman from Maine must rise to explain. It is quite certain meanwhile that Judge Endicott's comnunication has not fully dealt with the real cause of the commotion excited on this subject

ast summer. The indignation manifested by some Union reterans at that time was not over the temporary,or permanent parting with Confederate flags. n special instances, upon proper application and for special and proper purposes, but over the proposal to turn over absolutely all these flags to the States which took part with the Confederacy. The project of Gen. Drum, made after Congress had adjourned last spring, to which the President first gave his approval and then withdrew it, seemed to have one of two purposes. Either it was designed to make a political or personal point for some one, or else it aimed to get rid of these emblems as rubbish, in that general clearing up which has accompanied taking possession of the fine new offices of the State, War, and Navy Departments. In either case, there seemed to be a needless anxiety to dispose of the flags.

It was this proposal of the War Department to make a general clearance of the boxed up trophies intrusted to its keeping, giving back to the Southern States the Confederate flags, preservation, that really provoked the criticism of the veterans. There were some angry out-bursts of feeling on the subject, while more moderate expressions of censure were con-tained in these resolutions, passed by the Soci-ety of the Army of the Potomac at its annual meeting at Saratoga in June:

meeting at Saratoga in June:

They shall not be burned, they shall not be lightly given away by these who in no sense can enter into the feelings of either those who, by the exercise of herolam nazcellad, were enabled to lay them as trophies at the inexcelled, were enabled to lay them as trophies at the character of the enabled to the enabled to the enabled them after a heroconient those who only surrendered them after a heroconient for those who may be the enabled them after a heroconient. For Northern the enhances the givery of their capture. For Northern the enhances them givery of their capture. For Northern the enhances them givery of their capture. For Northern the enhances them givery of their capture. For Northern the enhances a will insure their preservation. This in order that generations yet to come may see them, not in humiliation or in exuitation, but to the end that such contemplation may produce reflection upon the awrill sacrifice through which we have reached our high plane of national existence and cause the firm resolve that through all their lives those generations will stand solidly for union, peace, and fraternity.

There is a passage in the communication of

Pacca, and traternty.

There is a passage in the communication of Secretary Endicott which may at first be somewhat misleading to those who do not also examine the exhibits which accompany the main document. The Secretary uses this language: Twenty-one Confederate flags were also given up prior to May, 1867—a list of which is annexed. Ten of those were taken from the custody of the War Department and delivered to individual associations or States upon the written order of M. Stanton, Secretary of War: two were given upon an order signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Nichols, and nine were disposed of undividual associations or states to the stanton of these were given upon the stanton of these were given upon promises that they would be returned, which appear not to have been kept.

originating with Mr. Stanton. Some of these were given upon promises that they would be returned, which appear not to have been kept.

It would appear from some of the comments already made upon this passage in the communication that it is supposed to be a complete vindication of the proposition made by Gen. Drum and approved by Secretary Endicott last year, as indicating that a precedent for it had been set by Secretary Stanton. An examination of the list of the twenty-one Confederate flags returned will dispose of this misapprehenaion. The first two flags appear to have been delivered to the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. Then comes one lent to W. H. Byder in 1865. Next follow three flags sent to the Colonel of the 121st New York. So the list runs on. It appears that in nearly every instance these flags were only loaned, or supposed to be loaned; possibly in the two or three instances where borrowing is not officially expressed it may have been understood or agreed upon. But the still more important fact is revealed that in no case does a Confederate flag appear to have been "returned." in the proper sense of that word. Such flags were loaned or possibly given to Union regiments or other bodies that captured the flags, perhaps to add to the interest of reunions, fairs, or other regimental projects. But in no single case was a flag made over to a Confederate organization, so far as the record shows. Whether, under the heading "supposed to have been lent and never returned." instances of loans to Confederate regiments occurred does not distinctly appear from the list. There is no allegation of such a use of them; but if there were, this would be no absolute return of the flags, like that proposed by Gen. Drum, Secretary Endied the flags, and that was not a Southern State, but lows.

It will be seen that the famous letter of April 10. 1887, written by Gen. Drum it Newarary

It will be seen that the famous letter of April I has the adjustment that it would be a graceful act to anticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to acticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to act the propriety of returning all the days (I nion and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bere these coiors were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine.

Whatever the merits of that suggestion, it was different from that of loaning Confederate flags to Union veteran organizations. It would also appear that the War Department during the last twenty years has not been careful to call in some of the loaned flags, after the purposes for which they had been borrowed had been fulfilled.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

When a ponderous lady recently adopted Buddhism a friend of hers remarked: "I can understand her turning anything—except a somersault."

A patent for driving vehicles by electricity is said to

have been sold for £50,000. When Mrs. Langtry learns that the manager of the heatre in the island of Jersey is entreating British actors

to come and play for the Actors' Benevolent Fund, she will probably take a trip to her native home one thinks about it there is nothing in a carpenter's trade that a woman cannot master. A pickpocket stole a Conservative crator's watch and was so struck by the ability of his argument that he sent

The whole Italian navy is being made ready for The dog corps in the French army is being carefully trained at Belfort. Large dogs are chosen. Every day they are shown soldiers in German uniforms and taught

Cambridge is a favorite for the university boat race.

to fly at them on sight.

The bat hasso beaten the ball in cricket that the Marybone Club proposes to change the rule of leg before wicket in order to give the bowier a better sho

Here is a new sort of actress. She received a bonquet of roses accompanies with a very costly place of jewelry. She replied, thanking for the roses and beg-ging leave to return the "therns" (the jewels), which

she returned. One of England's greatest beauties, the Countess de Gray, formerly Lady Lonsdale, has the typhoid fever. A merchant trading largely with Russia has been informed by his agents that no matter what the reports

are, when the season opens war or revolution is inev-itable. In Russian military circles no secret seems to be made that Bulgaria will be annexed. "Seth's Brother's Wife," Mr. Harold Frederisk's novel, has been dramatised by Brandon Thomas who sup-ported Miss Rosina Vokes in her first tour in this country. Here is a stargerer for Ignatius Donnelly. A playbill has been discovered of the Kilkenny Theatre Boyal in 183 announcing the performance of "The tragedy of 'Hamlet,' originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan Hayes of Limerick, and inserted in Shake-

peare's works."

Prebably no cotilion in this country has equalized as splendor that recently given in Paris by Mme. Oyague of South America. Among the favors were sunshades covered with real lace, real fur boas gold pencia, excepted with real lace, real fur boas gold pencia, real lace, real fur boas gold pencia, r Prebably no cotilion in this country has equalled in pensive fans, and other substantial knickknacks.

A wealthy American resident in Paris, Mr. Loe Childe, is to marry the daughter of the Comte de Sarlices. Gamblers are advised to go to Monte Carlo. The luck

has been running dead against the bank for some time, and a Mr. Dumont is said to have won 1,000,000 france. The first legacy ever received by the Louvre is 350,000 rancs from Mms. Sevens.

When the Emperor William celebrates his 61st birth-

lay in March, every soldier in the great German army will be presented with the Kalser's blography. The cost of the work is to be defrayed by public subscription, and the names of the sub ribers will all be pre sented, bound, to the Emperor. Tit for tat Nowhere do women so energetically embrace their opportunities for education as in Russia. William Finlay of Glasgow has started to wheel a bar-

row to Rome and back. He hopes to do it within a year. In 1885 the United Kingdom built 151 iron steamships, and 130 of steel. In 1887, 35 new ships were of iron, and 256 of steel. A lady in Tours refused to pay for a cornet which did A lady in Tours refused to pay for a cornet which did not fit, and was taken to court by the corsetiero. The judge modestly said that he would not know whether the corset fitted or not, even if he saw it tried on, and that he was unable to decide the case, and that the par-ties must appeal to another arbitrator. In order to evade police prohibition of meetings in Trafalgar square, eards of invitation are to be issued inviting people to an At Home.

France has taken up the centreboard question. A na-tional nautical authority says in Le Yacat that "the day is approaching when the Yacat Racing association will be obliged to yield to the pressure of facts which have triumphantly shown the real worth of these sadly under-

THE FUTURE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

From the New York Printens

THE FUTURE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Prom the New Perk Tribins.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, and the future heir to the German throne, received the title of Major-General as a birthday present from the Emperor on Jan. 27. The advanced age of the concarch, and the trail condition of the Crown Prince's health have certainly had much to do with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago—he is now twenty-nine—Prince William ranked only as a Major, and resole in general looked with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, no well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian Prince receives his strugat the lage of ten. He was compelled to worselike the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary Major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank. But all this is changed, and his wears now the brilliant insignia of a Prussian Major-General. The Emperor appointed him by telegraph, he being stationed at Potsdam, and a few hours later he presented himself to his grandsire in his new regimentals, beaminary happy at his increased importance. Any hour may make him King and Emperor—and the proud old ruler has at last thought it best to recegnize this possibility, and prepare the young man for its realization.

Yet Prince William is a young-looking Major-General. He lacks the prominent, rugged features of his father and the handsome lines of his grandsire. The Hohenzollerns have no hereditary physical characteristics. Even Prof. Yirchow failed to find any cranial ones in his scientific examination of the ancestral skulls. They have never intermarried, having the purest blood of all royal families, a custom which tends to preserve and intensity peculiarities. Prince William has the appearance of a young man of 25. His upper lip sh

rees his sword upon barade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack, and shoots with unerring aim.

No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion, and none is more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades cating with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades cating with the boys the son, I believe of a poor mechanic, who, of course, was only too glad to do so. It pleased the Prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day, and thenceforward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class, to the great satisfaction of his parents, who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxo-Borusset Corps, over whose annual meetings he presides, and is as eager as any in relating the pranks of his student days, and to-day one moets him in the streets of Berlin in civilian's ciothes, mingling with the people like the citizen King.

The malady and suffering of the Crown Prince in the far-off Italian town have roused the sympathies of the whole population; but despite his popularity, despite the way they leve him, it is safe to say that the majority of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of the mantle of Fre

He Fired Through the Door.

From the Washington Star.

He Fired Through the Deer.

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Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, Willard's Hotel was thrown into a state of excitement by a pistol shot fired in one of the halls, followed simultaneously by a woman's screams. Upon investigation it was learned that the screams came from a room occupied by Miss. Kitty C. Martin of New York. The shot was fired through the door of the adjoining room, occupied by F. A. McHugh, also from New York, and a coustn of Miss Martin, by James D. Morlarty of New Jersey, who claims to be betrothed to Miss Martin.

The following particulars were given by parties concerned: Miss Martin and Mr. McHugh are first cousins, who came from New York, it is claimed, with the full consent of their parents, for a short vacation. Being advised by friends who had been here previously, they registered at Willard's, and were given rooms connecting. During the evening Mr. Morlarty, a friend of Miss Martin, sent up his card, much to her sourprise, as she believed him to be in New York, however, she went down to the parlor and saw him.

The interview was short, and she returned to her room. At about 11, when Mr. McHugh and Miss Martin had retired to their individual rooms, Miss Martin was awakened by a knock at her door. On inquiring who it was, she was answored that it was Mr. Moriarty, who wished to speak to her. She refused to see him till the morning, as it was then so late. He attempted to force the door open, when Mr. Mo-Hugh, attracted by the noise, put on a portion of his clotices and came to see what was the matter. He spoke to Mr. Moriarty, telling him he could not see Miss Martin until morning. Mr. Moriarty insisted on seeing her, and, being again refused, shot at Mr. McHugh through the door, the bullet slightly scratching his face. Some gentlemen in the next room, being at tracted by the noise, called the proprietor of the hetel, who took the revolver from Moriarty and put him in his room. Mr. Moriarty left by the first train next morning. He had been drinking freely during t

Mrs. Cleveland and the Ballet.

Prom the Battimore American.

Mrs. Cleveland attended the performance of "Nero" at the National Theatre to-night. She was accompanied by Mayor Francis of Str. Louis. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson. Miss Willard, and Miss Folsom. Mr. Cleveland was detained at home with the toothache. Mrs. Cleveland seemed to enjoy the opera very much. The ballet was fully as bacchanalian as the posters promised, but Mrs. Cleveland apparently took slight interest in their generous display of charms. She turned slightly away from the stage and carefully scanned the vast audience.

scanned the vast audience The "World" Wrong, as Usual

From the Washington Critic. The Pensacola touched one of the bars near Cape Charles, Chesapeake Bay, on Satur-day and grounded slightly. She was extricated, however, without sustaining any damage, and proceeded to Norfolk, where she arrived that

evening.

A cable despatch to the New York World from A cable despatch to the New York World from Angler, Morocco, about the imprisonment of an American citizen there, says: "The American frigate Pensacola of the Mediterranean squadron is hourly expected from Villafranche, and some surprise is expressed at her non-arrival before now.

Have Irishmen No Show Here? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

was nothing that surprised me more than the heading in Time #13 on Saturday morning, "Cardonna Not Guilty." It seems to me that it is no crime to kill an Irishman in New York now. A Dutch policeman shot and killed a good-hearted Irishman not long ago, and the jury acquitted him and gave him a vote of thanks. Now a negro shoots and kills two Irishmen, and the jury acquits him on the plea of self-defence. The mans evidence alone was stought to convict him. He says the men were facing him when he shot them, and the doctors asy the men were shot in the back. There was a great deal of string pulling in this case. The Judge and District Attorney wanted to do a favor for a certain commission merchant, and in place of prosecuting the man for the sake of the people is done this favor.

I hope that all Irishmen, will therefore remember when Judge Lawrence and District Attorney Fellows are up for restection that they will do all they can to reselect them. Can you please tell me the reson that there are the number of the larry nowadays. There were no bitch on the jury this line. Thousa Narian. New York new. A Dutch policeman shot and killed

Cribbage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "F. W. bage as St. The highest hand in the game is 20, viz. three fives and a jack in hand, and a five turned up to three fves and a jack in hand, and a five turned up to suit the jack. This gives 8. Fifteen twos, 12 for double pairs royal, and one for his knob; thus 18+12+1=20.

A jack turned up does not count in the hand except in combination. The "two for his heels" must be taken and peguod before a trick is played or it is lest to the dealer. See Hoyle on games. I refer to the original Hoyle written semewhere in the sixteenth or seven items the contrary, not an edition of later date whose rules destroy all the beauties of many of the old games.

NEW YOUR, Feb. 21.

No Banger of Fire. From Life.

Coal Dealer—I say, Promium, this coal strike makes my loses terrine, I want to insure my yard against are. What's the coat of a policy for ten their sand?

Insurance Agent—What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last time?

Dealer—Yes sir.

Agent—Oh. I wouldn't insure it, if I were you It won't burn, you know.

The worry of a constant cough, and the screness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant-mater.